



# **DESIGN OF CIRCULARLY POLARIZED RECTENNA WITH HARMONIC REJECTION CAPABILITY AT 2.45 GHZ FOR MICROWAVE ENERGY TRANSFER**

**SHARIF AHMED QASEM AHMED**

**MASTER OF SCIENCE IN ELECTRONIC  
ENGINEERING**

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**Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering**

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**SHARIF AHMED QASEM AHMED**

**A thesis submitted  
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**2017**

## DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis entitled “Design of Circularly Polarized Rectenna with Harmonic Rejection Capability at 2.45 GHz for Microwave Energy Transfer” is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The thesis has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

Signature : .....

Name : Sharif Ahmed Qasem Ahmed

Date : .....

## **APPROVAL**

I hereby declare that I have read this thesis and in my opinion this thesis is sufficient in terms of scope and quality for the award of Master of Science in Electronic Engineering

Signature : .....

Supervisor Name : Prof. Dato' Dr. Mohd Nor Bin Husain

Date : .....

## **DEDICATION**

To my beloved mother and father

## ABSTRACT

Nowadays, with the fast development in wireless devices, microwave energy transfer in which energy is transmitted from one point to another without wires, becomes more vital. There are many applications in which microwave energy transfer technology can be utilized such as smart healthcare, environmental monitoring, and home automation. Microwave energy transfer has the advantages of easy communication and lower cost compared to traditional transmission mediums. A rectifying antenna or rectenna which consists of receiving antenna, rectifier, matching network, and output DC filter, is an important element in microwave energy transfer. The antenna receives RF signals that are converted from alternative current (AC) into usable direct current (DC) by the rectifying circuit. Rectifying diodes have nonlinear behavior which generates harmonics and degrades RF-to-DC conversion efficiency of the rectenna. Harmonic rejection filter is used to suppress these harmonics. However, adding harmonic rejection filter increases the size and cost of the rectenna. Antennas with harmonic rejection is used to replace the harmonic rejection filter. However, the proposed antennas have a low gain which degrades rectenna conversion efficiency. To increase the amount of collected RF signals, circular polarization, dual-band and broadband operation are adopted but these techniques increase the size and design complexity. This thesis proposed a rectenna design with harmonics rejection and circular polarization at 2.45 GHz to enhance the RF-DC conversion efficiency. The harmonic rejection capability is achieved using triangular aperture coupling slot. The circular polarization property is achieved with a single feed line which reduces the size and design complexity. The aperture coupled antenna is simulated with an air gap to enhance the gain, using Computer Simulation Technology (CST). The voltage doubler rectifier is simulated with a fast switching HSMS286B Schottky diode, using Advance Design System (ADS). The fabrication process is carried out using a low-cost 4.4 permittivity FR-4 substrate. The antenna can reject harmonics up to 10 GHz with -50 dB return loss, 7 dB gain, 1.5 dB axial ratio and 40.8% axial ratio bandwidth. The doubler rectifier with radial stub filter can provide output DC voltage higher than 7 V. The measured RF-to-DC conversion efficiency of the integrated rectenna is 76.84%. at an input power of 20 dBm. The proposed rectenna has the advantages of harmonic rejection, circular polarization, high gain and low cost which make it a suitable candidate for microwave energy transfer.

## ABSTRAK

*Pada masa kini, dengan perkembangan pantas dalam peranti tanpa wayar, pemindahan tenaga gelombang mikro di mana tenaga dihantar dari satu titik ke titik yang lain tanpa menggunakan wayar, menjadi sangat penting. Terdapat banyak aplikasi di mana teknologi pemindahan tenaga gelombang mikro boleh digunakan seperti penjagaan kesihatan pintar, pemantauan alam sekitar dan automasi rumah. Pemindahan tenaga gelombang mikro mempunyai kelebihan terhadap komunikasi yang mudah dan kos yang lebih rendah berbanding dengan medium penghantaran tradisional. Sebuah antena penerusan atau "rectenna" yang terdiri daripada antena penerima, penerus, rangkaian yang hampir sama, dan penapis DC keluaran, adalah elemen penting dalam pemindahan tenaga gelombang mikro. Antena itu menerima isyarat RF yang telah ditukarkan dari arus alternatif (AC) ke dalam arus terus (DC) agar boleh digunakan oleh litar penerusan itu. Diod penerusan mempunyai tingkah laku tidak linear yang mana menjana harmonik dan merendahkan kecekapan penukaran RF-DC "rectenna". Penapis penolakan harmonik telah digunakan untuk menyekat harmonik itu. Walau bagaimanapun, penambahan penapis penolakan harmonik meningkatkan saiz dan kos "rectenna" itu. Antena dengan penolakan harmonik digunakan untuk menggantikan penapis penolakan harmonik. Walau bagaimanapun, antena yang dicadangkan mempunyai dapatan yang rendah yang mana merendahkan kecekapan penukaran "rectenna". Untuk meningkatkan jumlah pengumpulan isyarat RF, polarisasi bulat, dua jalur dan operasi jalur lebar digunakan tetapi teknik-teknik ini meningkatkan saiz dan kerumitan reka bentuk. Thesis ini mencadangkan reka bentuk "rectenna" dengan penolakan harmonik dan polarisasi bulat pada 2.45 GHz untuk meningkatkan kecekapan penukaran RF-DC. Keupayaan penolakan harmonik dapat dicapai menggunakan slot segitiga "aperture coupled". Ciri-ciri polarisasi bulat dapat dicapai dengan satu garis suapan yang mana mengurangkan saiz dan kerumitan reka bentuk. Bukaan terganding antena disimulasi dengan jurang udara untuk meningkatkan dapatan, dengan menggunakan Teknologi Simulasi Komputer (CST). Voltan pendua penerus telah disimulasi dengan pensuisan pantas HSMS286B Schottky Diod, menggunakan Rekabentuk Sistem Kehadapan (ADS). Proses fabrikasi dijalankan menggunakan FR-4 substrat kos rendah dengan 4.4 ketelusan. Antena ini boleh menolak harmonik sehingga 10 GHz dengan -50 dB kehilangan balik, 7 dB dapatan, 1.5 nisbah paksi dB dan 40.8% nisbah paksi jalur lebar. Penerus pendua dengan penapis puntung jejarian boleh memberikan keluaran DC voltan lebih tinggi daripada 7V. Pengukuran kecekapan penukaran RF-DC "rectenna" bersepadu adalah 76.84% pada kuasa masukan 20 dBm. "Rectenna" yang dicadangkan mempunyai kelebihan penolakan harmonik, polarisasi bulat, dapatan yang tinggi dan kos rendah yang menjadikannya calon yang sesuai digunakan untuk pemindahan tenaga gelombang mikro.*



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
DECLARATION	
APPROVAL	
DEDICATION	
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES	xvii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xviii
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xix
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	xx
AWARDS	xxi
CHAPTER	1
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Types of Wireless Power Transfer	1
1.3 The Importance of Wireless Power Transfer	2
1.4 Problem Statement	4
1.5 Objectives of the Research Work	6
1.6 Scope of the Thesis	6
1.7 Contribution of the Thesis	7
1.8 Thesis Organization	8
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	10
2.1 Introduction	10
2.2 Rectenna Concept	10
2.2.1 Antenna Design	11
2.2.1.1 Antenna Gain	12
2.2.1.2 Antenna Radiation	13
2.2.1.3 Antenna Efficiency	13
2.2.1.4 Antenna Bandwidth	14
2.2.1.5 Antenna Return Loss and Harmonic Rejection	14
2.2.1.6 Antenna Polarization	17
2.2.2 Rectifier Design	20
2.2.3 Matching Network	21
2.3 Rectenna RF-to-DC Conversion Efficiency	22
2.4 History of the Rectenna Design	24
2.5 Recent Studies of the Rectenna	26
2.6 Performance and Limitations of the Past Studies	34
2.7 Summary	38
3. METHODOLOGY	40

3.1	Introduction	40
3.2	Flow Chart of the Research Work	41
3.3	Antenna Design Methodology	46
3.3.1	Aperture Coupled Antenna Design Structure	46
3.3.1.1	Aperture Coupled Antenna with Rectangular Slot (Design 1)	50
3.3.1.2	Aperture Coupled Antenna with T-shape Slot (Design 2)	53
3.3.1.3	Aperture Coupled Antenna with Triangular Slot (Design 3)	56
3.3.2	Fabrication and Measurement Processes of the Antenna	58
3.4	RF-to-DC Rectifier Design	60
3.4.1	Diode Selection	61
3.4.2	Impedance Matching	63
3.4.2.1	Input Impedance of the Single Diode Rectifier	64
3.4.2.2	Input Impedance of the Voltage Doubler Rectifier	65
3.4.3	Matching Network Design	66
3.4.3.1	Matching Network of the Single Diode Rectifier	67
3.4.3.2	Matching Network of the Doubler Diode Rectifier	68
3.4.4	Simulation of RF-to DC Rectifier	69
3.4.4.1	Single Diode Rectifier	71
3.4.4.2	Voltage Double Rectifier	72
3.4.5	Fabrication and Measurement of RF-to DC Rectifier	75
3.5	Integration of the Rectenna	76
3.5.1	Rectenna Simulation	77
3.5.2	Rectenna Fabrication	78
3.5.3	Rectenna Measurement	80
3.6	Summary	80
<b>4.</b>	<b>RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>	<b>82</b>
4.1	Introduction	82
4.2	Results of the Antenna Design	83
4.2.1	Simulation Results	83
4.2.1.1	Return Loss and Harmonic Rejection Capability	83
4.2.1.2	Antenna Gain	90
4.2.1.3	Antenna Radiation	93
4.2.1.4	Antenna Circular Polarization Property	96
4.2.1.5	Analysis of Triangular Slot Coupling	101
4.2.2	Measurement Results of Fabricated Antenna	115
4.2.2.1	Return Loss	115
4.2.2.2	Axial Ratio	116
4.2.2.3	Radiation Pattern	117
4.3	Results of RF-to- DC Rectifier	118
4.3.1	Matching Network	118
4.3.2	Single Diode Rectifier	122
4.3.2.1	Single Diode Rectifier with Short-Circuited Stub	123
4.3.2.2	Single Diode Rectifier with Open-Circuited Stub	124
4.3.3	Doubler Rectifier	126
4.3.3.1	Doubler Rectifier with Open Circuited Stub	126
4.3.3.2	Voltage Double Rectifier with Short-Circuited Stub	128

4.4	Rectenna Measurement	130
4.4.1	Single Diode Rectenna with Open-Circuited Matching Network	130
4.4.2	Single Diode Rectenna with Short-Circuited Matching	132
4.4.3	Double Diode Rectenna with Open-Circuited Matching	133
4.4.4	Double Diode Rectenna with Short-Circuited Matching	134
4.5	Comparison with the Past Studies Designs	137
4.6	Summary	138
<b>5.</b>	<b>CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK</b>	<b>140</b>
5.1	Conclusion	140
5.2	Significance of Research Findings	141
5.3	Future Work	142
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>145</b>
	<b>APPENDIX A</b>	<b>160</b>
	<b>APPENDIX B</b>	<b>162</b>
	<b>APPENDIX C</b>	<b>179</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>TABLE</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
2.1	Comparison of different past research studies of the rectenna design	26
2.2	Results summary of literature review	35
2.3	Specifications of the proposed rectenna design	38
3.1	Antenna design specifications	43
3.2	Rectifier design specifications	44
3.3	Design specifications of the aperture coupling antenna	49
3.4	Design parameters of the antenna with rectangular aperture coupling slot	53
3.5	Design parameters of the antenna with right angle aperture coupling slot	55
3.6	Design parameters of the antenna with right angle aperture coupling slot	58
3.7	Parameter design description of the interdigital capacitor	70
4.1	Comparison of the aperture coupling slots harmonic rejection capability	90
4.2	Comparison of the antenna simulated realized gain and total efficiency	93
4.3	Circular polarization property comparison	101

4.4	Output DC voltage and conversion efficiency at different power density.	131
4.5	Output DC voltage and conversion efficiency at different power density	133
4.6	Output DC voltage and conversion efficiency at different power density	133
4.7	Output DC voltage and conversion efficiency at different power density	135
4.8	Comparison of the proposed rectenna with past research work	138

## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	Types of wireless power transfer	2
1.2	Applications of far-field wireless power transfer (Charthad and Dolatsha, 2016)	3
1.3	Basic Block diagram of RF energy harvesting receiver	4
2.1	General block diagram of the rectenna	11
2.2	Radiation pattern of an antenna	13
2.3	Low pass filter for harmonic rejection function (Han and Sohn, 2014)	15
2.4	Low pass filter for harmonic rejection function (Kumar et al., 2012)	16
2.5	Harmonic rejection property within the antenna design using unbalance slots (Yo et al., 2008)	17
2.6	Antenna polarization, (a) Electromagnetic wave rotation and (b) Antenna polarization as a function of time (Balanis, 2005)	18
2.7	Matching network in rectenna design	22
2.8	Block diagram: (a) source–pull RF-DC measurement (b) harmonic-balance simulations (Falkenstein et al., 2012)	29
2.9	(a) The Rectifier simulated efficiency versus frequency (b) Measured rectenna efficiency. (Vera et al., 2010)	30

2.10	(a) Receiving antenna Thevenin equivalent circuit (b) RF-to-dc efficiency versus frequency	31
2.11	(a) The proposed 3X 3 antenna array (b) rectifier efficiency versus input Power (Sennouni et al. 2014)	32
2.12	(a) Buck-Boost converter circuit (b) Results of efficiency versus RF-DC-DC circuit load resistance (Huang et al., 2013).	33
2.13	(a) Simulated and measurement results of Antenna connected to the Filter (b) Input Power vs. output DC Voltage (Kumar et al., 2012)	34
3.1	Flow chart of the research work	42
3.2	Experimental setup of the rectenna	46
3.3	Aperture coupling antenna design structure	47
3.4	Top view of the aperture coupling antenna	47
3.5	Bottom view of the aperture coupling antenna	48
3.6	Bottom view of the rectangular aperture coupling slot antenna	51
3.7	Parametric study of the rectangular aperture coupling slot length (L)	52
3.8	Parametric study of the rectangular aperture coupling slot width (W)	52
3.9	Bottom view of the T- shape aperture coupling slot antenna	53
3.10	Parametric study of the T-shape aperture coupling slot length (T3)	54
3.11	Parametric study of the T-shape aperture coupling slot width (T1)	54
3.12	Parametric study of the T-shape aperture coupling slot length (T5)	55
3.13	Bottom view of the aperture coupling antenna	57
3.14	Parametric study of the triangular aperture coupling slot size	57
3.15	Measurement of the antenna return loss	59
3.16	General block diagram of the rectifier	60
3.17	Rectenna RF-DC conversion efficiency behavior	62



3.18	Equivalent circuit of HSMS286B Schottky diode	63
3.19	Single diode circuit with input impedance block	64
3.20	Input impedance of the single diode rectifier	65
3.21	Voltage doubler rectifier circuit with input impedance block	65
3.22	Input impedance of the voltage doubler rectifier	66
3.23	Smith chart utility in ADS (Advance System Design)	67
3.24	Grounded matching network of the single diode rectifier	67
3.25	Opened matching network of the single diode rectifier	68
3.26	Short-circuited matching network of the voltage doubler rectifier	68
3.27	Open- circuited matching network of the voltage doubler rectifier	69
3.28	Structure of the interdigital capacitor	69
3.29	Schematic circuit of the single diode rectifier with open- circuited stub	71
3.30	Layout of the single diode rectifier with open- circuited stub	71
3.31	Schematic circuit of the single diode rectifier with short- circuited stub	72
3.32	Layout of the single diode rectifier with short- circuited stub matching network	72
3.33	Schematic circuit of the voltage doubler rectifier with short- circuited stub	73
3.34	Layout of the voltage doubler rectifier with short- circuited stub	74
3.35	Schematic of the voltage doubler rectifier with open- circuited stub	74
3.36	Layout of the voltage doubler rectifier with open- circuited stub	75
3.37	Experimental measurement of the rectifier	76
3.38	Antenna results exporting from CST into ADS	77

3.39	Integration of the antenna result with the single diode rectifier circuit	77
3.40	Integration of the antenna result with voltage doubler rectifier	78
3.41	Fabricated rectenna. (a) The top view of the fabricated rectenna, (b) the bottom view of the fabricated rectenna.	79
3.42	Experimental step up of the fabricated rectenna	80
4.1	Return loss of the antenna with rectangular aperture coping slot	84
4.2	The simulated surface current at 2.45 GHz, 4.5 GHz and 6.6 GHz of the antenna with rectangular aperture coupling slot	85
4.3	Return loss of the antenna with T-shape aperture coping slot	86
4.4	The simulated current surface of the antenna with T-shape aperture slot at 2.45 GHz, 4.83 GHz, and 5.6 GHz.	87
4.5	Simulated return loss of the antenna with right-angled triangular aperture coupling slot	88
4.6	Simulated electric current distribution of the antenna with right-angled aperture slot at 2.45 GHz, 4.5 GHz, and 6.6 GHz	89
4.7	Simulated realized gain of the antenna with rectangular aperture coupling slot	91
4.8	Simulated realized gain of the antenna with T-shape aperture coupling slot	92
4.9	Simulated realized gain of the antenna with right-angled aperture coupling slot	93
4.10	Simulated E-plane and H-plane radiation patterns of the antenna with rectangular aperture coupling slot	94
4.11	Simulated E-plane and H-plane radiation patterns of the antenna with T-shape aperture coupling slot	95

4.12	Simulated E-plane and H-plane radiation patterns of the antenna with right-angled aperture coupling slot	96
4.13	Simulated axial ratio of the antenna with rectangular aperture coupling slot	97
4.14	Simulated electric field distribution of the antenna with rectangular slot	98
4.15	Simulated axial ratio of the antenna with T-shape aperture coupling slot	99
4.16	Simulated axial ratio of the antenna with right-angled triangular aperture coupling slot	99
4.17	Simulated electric field distribution of the antenna with right-angled triangle slot	100
4.18	Optimum position of the right- angled triangle aperture coupling slot	102
4.19	Optimum size of the right-angled triangle aperture coupling slot	103
4.20	Parametric study on antenna return loss and harmonic rejection when moving the slot to the right with respect to the radiated patch	104
4.21	Parametric study on antenna return loss and harmonic rejection when moving the slot to the left with respect to the radiated patch	104
4.22	Parametric study on antenna return loss and harmonic rejection when moving the slot to up on the y-axis	105
4.23	Parametric study on antenna return loss and harmonic rejection when moving the slot to down on the y-axis	105
4.24	Parametric study on antenna return loss and harmonic rejection when moving at different aperture size of the right-angled triangle slot	106

4.25	Parametric study on antenna axial ratio when moving the slot to the right on the x-axis	107
4.26	Parametric study on antenna axial ratio when moving the slot to the left on the x-axis	108
4.27	Parametric study on the antenna axial ratio when moving the right-angle triangle up on the y-axis	109
4.28	Parametric study on the antenna axial ratio when moving the right-angle triangle down on the y-axis	109
4.29	Parametric study on the antenna axial ratio at different aperture sizes of the right-angle triangle slot	110
4.30	Parametric study on the antenna radiation efficiency when moving the right-angle triangle slot to the right on the x-axis	112
4.31	Parametric study on the antenna radiation efficiency when moving the right-angle triangle slot to the left on the x-axis	112
4.32	Parametric study on the antenna radiation efficiency when moving the right-angle triangle slot up on the y-axis	113
4.33	Parametric study on the antenna radiation efficiency when moving the right-angle triangle slot down on the y-axis	114
4.34	Parametric study on the antenna radiation efficiency at different aperture sizes of the right-angle triangle slot	115
4.35	Simulated and measured return loss of the aperture coupled antenna with right-angled triangular aperture coupling slot	116
4.36	Simulated and measured axial ratio of the aperture coupled antenna with right-angled triangular aperture coupling slot	117

4.37	Radiation pattern. (a) Simulated and measured E-plane radiation pattern of the proposed antenna, (b). Simulated and measured H-plane radiation pattern of the proposed antenna	118
4.38	Simulated S-parameters of the open-circuited matching network for the single diode rectifier	119
4.39	Simulated S-parameters of the short-circuited matching network for the single diode rectifier	120
4.40	Simulated S-parameters of the open-circuited matching network for the double diode rectifier	121
4.41	Simulated S-parameters of the short-circuited matching network for the double diode rectifier	122
4.42	Simulated and measured return loss of the single diode rectifier with short-circuited stub matching circuit	123
4.43	Output DC voltage at different input power of the short-circuited stub single diode rectifier	124
4.44	Simulated and measured return loss of single diode rectifier with open stub matching circuit	125
4.45	Output DC voltage at different input power of the open-circuited stub single diode rectifier	126
4.46	Simulated and measured return loss of the double rectifier with open-circuited stub matching circuit	127
4.47	Simulated and measured output voltage of doubler rectifier with open stub	128
4.48	Simulated and measured return loss of the double rectifier with short stub matching circuit	129

4.49	Simulated and measured output voltage of doubler rectifier with short stub matching	130
4.50	Output DC voltage and conversion efficiency of the single diode rectifier with open-circuited stub at 2 k $\Omega$ load resistance	131
4.51	Output DC voltage and conversion efficiency of the single diode rectifier with short-circuited stub at 2 K $\Omega$ load resistance	132
4.52	Output DC voltage and conversion efficiency of the voltage doubler rectifier with short-circuited stub at 2 K $\Omega$ load resistance	134
4.53	Output DC voltage and conversion efficiency of the voltage doubler rectifier with short-circuited stub at 2 K $\Omega$ load resistance	135
5.1	General block diagram of the bridge rectifier	143

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
A	FR-4-86 UV BLOCK	160
B	Data Sheet of HSMS286B Schottky Diode	162
C	Design, Fabrication, and Measurement	179

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CST	- Computer Simulation Technology
ADS	- Advanced Design System
DUT	- Device Under Test
RFEH	- Radio Frequency Energy Harvesting
MET	- Microwave Energy Transfer
WPT	- Wireless Power Transfer
RF	- Radio Frequency
ACAS	- Aperture Coupled Antenna
<i>AR</i>	- Axial Ratio
EM	- Electromagnetic
VNA	- Vector Network Analyzer